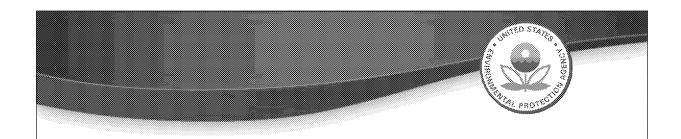
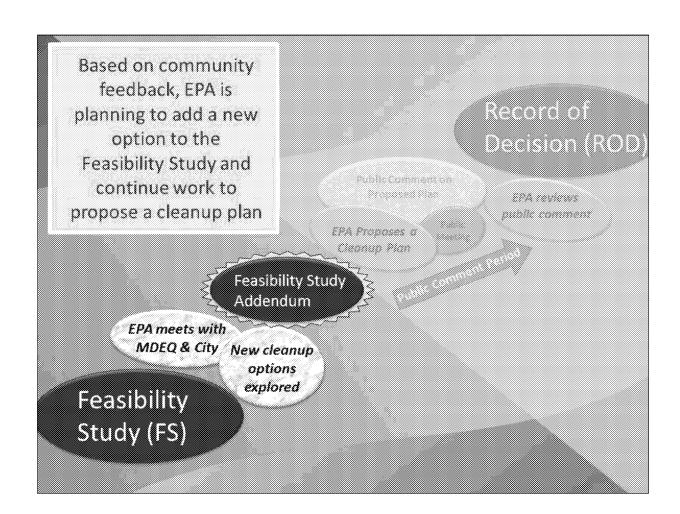


- Feasibility Study Addendum
 - Redevelopment/Reuse Potential of new alternative
 - Updated Costs
- Groundwater Report
- Next Steps



Feasibility Study Addendum

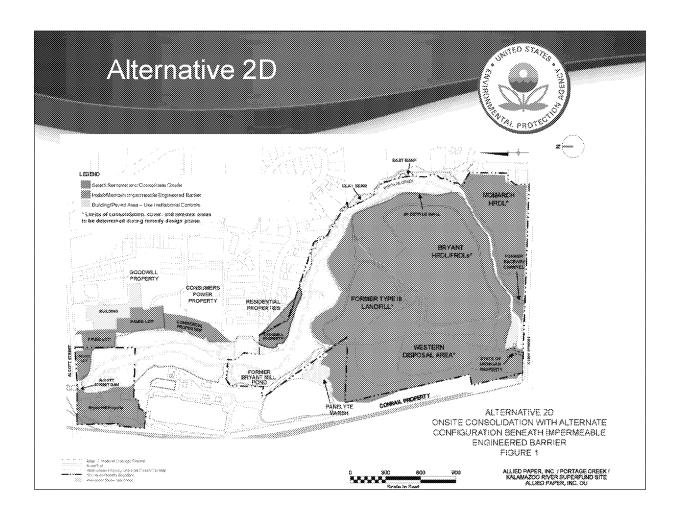
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

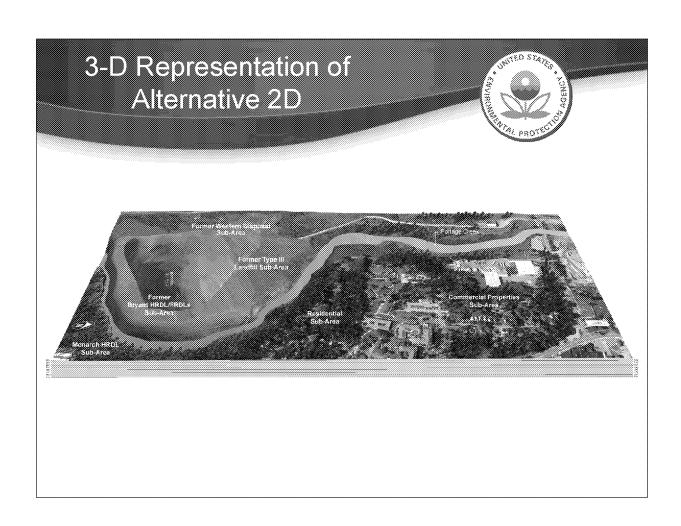


Guiding Principles



- Protectiveness
- Productivity
- Accessibility
- Connectedness



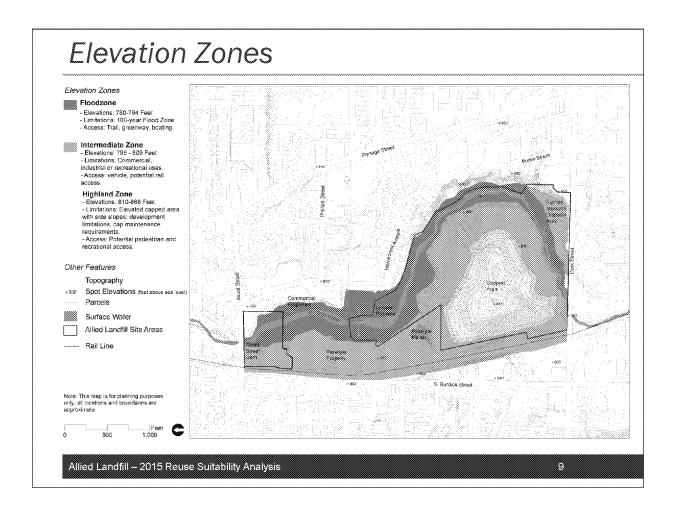


Cost Summary

Summary of Remedial Alternative Costs

OU1 Feasibility Study Report—Allied Paper, Inc.-/-Partage Creek-/-Kalamazoo River Superfund Site

Alternative	Estimated Capital Cost	Estimated O&M Cost	Estimated Periodic Cost	Total Present-worth Cost
Alternative 1	50	\$0	\$110,000	\$110,000
Alternative 2A	\$38,000,000	\$6,700,000	\$110,000	\$44,000,000
Alternative 2B	\$38,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$110,000	\$43,000,000
Alternative 2C	\$65,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$110,000	\$70,000,000
Alternative 2D	557,000,000	\$5,800,000	\$110,000	\$63,000,000
Alternative 3	\$238,000,000	\$0	\$110,000	\$238,000,000
Alternative 4	\$154,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$110,000	\$159,000,000



Current View from Cork Street



February 2015

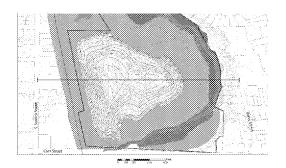


April 2009

Allied Landfill – 2015 Reuse Suitability Analysis

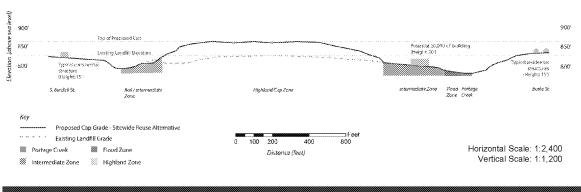
m

Site Profile



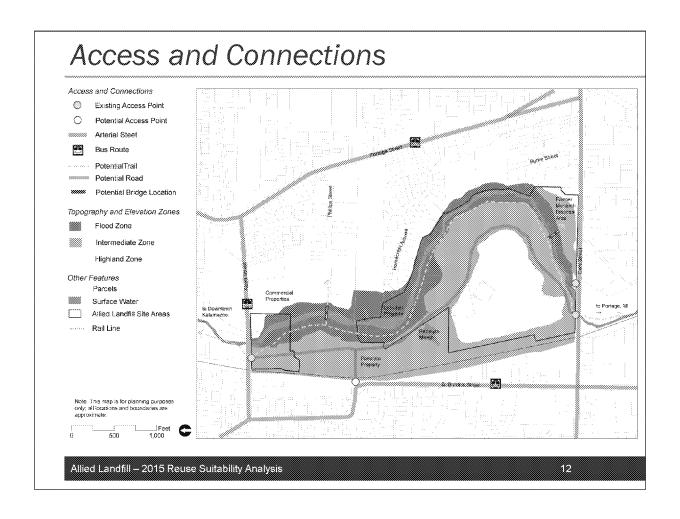
Section Diagram

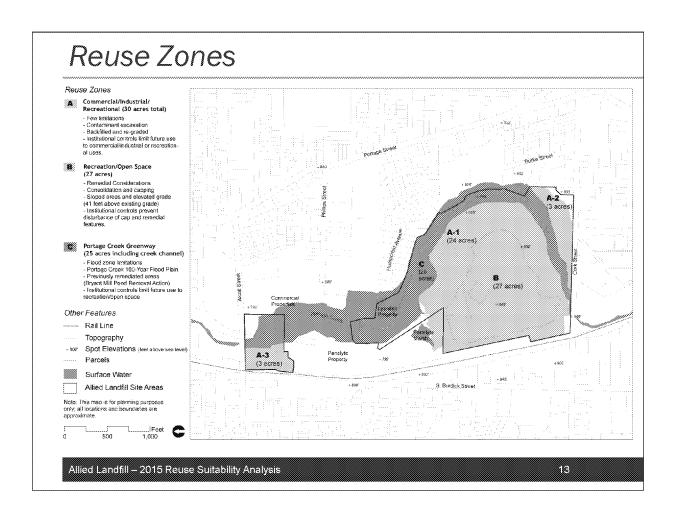
- S. Burdick St. to Burke St.
- Proposed cap anticipated at 41' above existing landfill elevation.
- Diagram below shows elevation twice the height relative to distance.

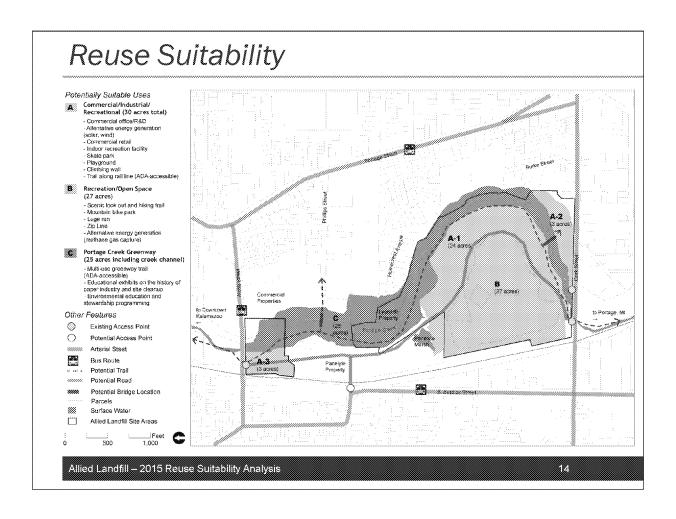


Allied Landfill – 2015 Reuse Suitability Analysis

П







Reuse Suitability Considerations

Zone		Limitations	Eleverien	Assesse	Potentially Suitable Loss
A. Commercial/ Industrial/ Recreational	30 acres total	Few Limitations	Intermediate Zone	Vehicular (with bus route access), rail, pedestrian	- Hockey/skating rink - Skateboard park - Climbing wall - Playground - Commercial-Office/ R&D/Retail - Renewable energy
B. Recreation/ Open Space	27 acres	Remedial Limitations	Highland Zone	Pedestrian, bicycle	- Scenic look-out - Hiking trail - Mountain bike park - Luge run - Zip line - Renewable energy
C. Portage Creek Greenway	25 acres	Flood Zone Limitations	Flood Zone	Pedestrian, bicycle, canoe/kayak	- ADA-accessible greenway trail - Educational exhibits, stewardship programming
Allied Landfill – 2015 Rei	use Suitab	llity Analysis			15

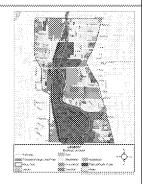
Increase Economic Development Potential

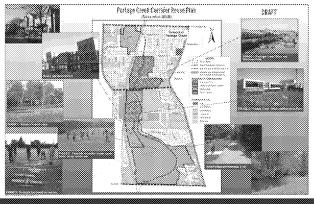
The sitewide reuse alternative:

- Increases economic development potential for the Portage Creek corridor by adding an additional 30 acres for commercial reuse (Zone A).
- Offers potential to compliment existing nearby commercial retail.
- Creates opportunities to leverage emerging clusters in medicine, pharmaceuticals and food systems.



Existing commercial retail on Cork St. (above); Surrounding Land Use Map (right); Portage Creek Corridor Reuse Plan (habba)





Allied Landfill - 2015 Reuse Suitability Analysis

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Increase Recreation and Open Space

The proposed sitewide reuse alternative:

- Increases access to recreation and open space by adding an additional 27 acres of open space (Zone B).
- Potential to accommodate a range of active recreational uses that take advantage of accessible steeper terrain.
- Examples include: sledding hill, gravel walking trails, zipline, playground and skatepark.











Allied Landfill - 2015 Reuse Suitability Analysis

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Increase Greenway Trail Access

The proposed sitewide reuse alternative:

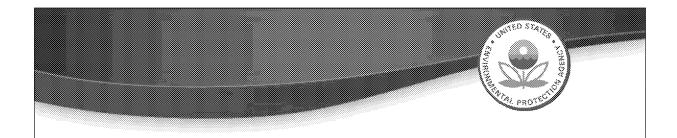
- Increases recreational trail access along the Portage Creek Corridor by adding approximately 6,000 feet of linear greenway (Zone C).
- Accommodates multi-use, accessible trail system with regional connections to Downtown Kalamazoo and Portage.
- Provides opportunity for creek access, educational exhibits and stewardship programming.





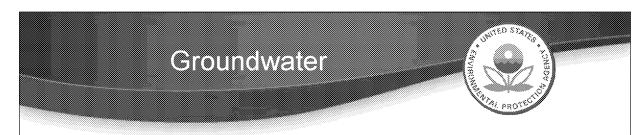
Allied Landfill - 2015 Reuse Suitability Analysis

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Groundwater Study

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



- 2014 Sampling Event
 - 32 Samples
 - 7 Additional Wells
- Conceptual Site Model
 - Portage Creek Influences Shallow Groundwater
 - Upward Gradient

GW as a main issue for pause

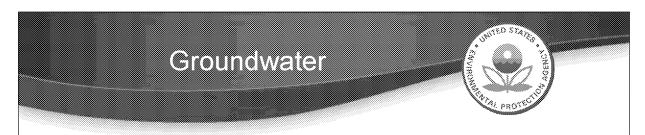
MDEQ felt important to refresh

MDEQ asked EPA to collect groundwater samples

CSM – Where is it going? What is in it?

Groundwater flows to portage creek. Does not flow toward city well field

PCBs all but non-detect in wells ringing the waste



Report Conclusion:

- PCBs are not migrating off-site from Allied Landfill.
- A migration pathway beneath the central waste mass at Allied Landfill and the downgradient City municipal wellfields screened in the deeper regional aquifer is not currently apparent.

GW as a main issue for pause

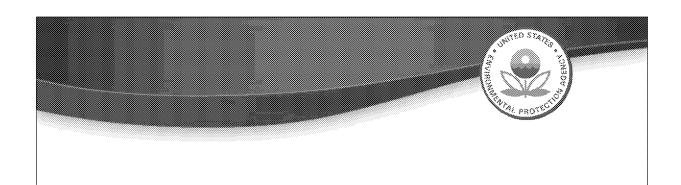
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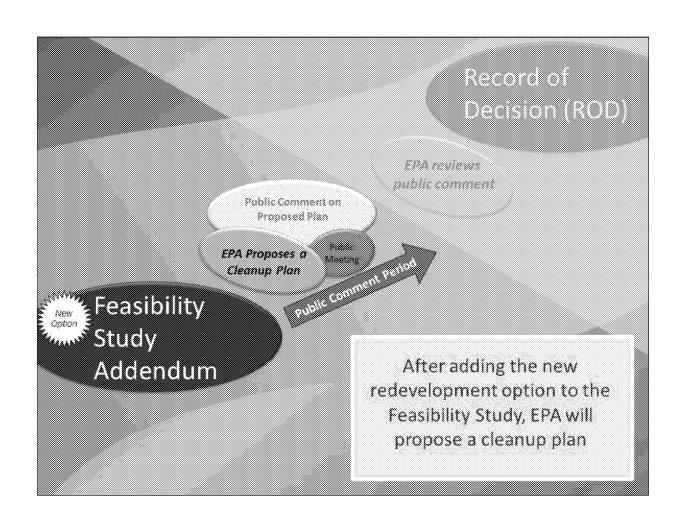
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PCBs all but non-detect in wells ringing the waste



Next Steps

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



Next Steps (from April Meeting)



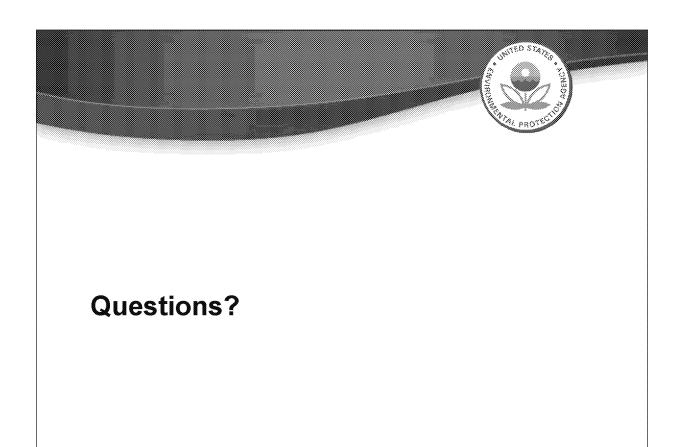
- Public Feedback ✓
 - Collected by City of Kalamazoo
- Publish Groundwater Report ✓
- Add New Alternative to Feasibility Study
 - Poster Session/Presentation (today)
- EPA Issue Proposed Plan (expected Summer 2015)
- EPA Selects Remedy (Record of Decision) (Late 2015?)

Continue to work with City on gw report. Publish to website

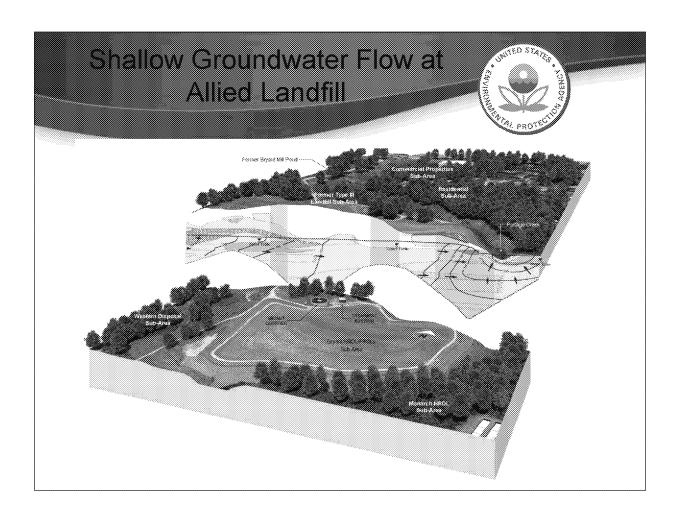
Received feedback collected by city

New alternative in development

Availability Session to show it in detail and how it might incorporate citizen ideas collected by city



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

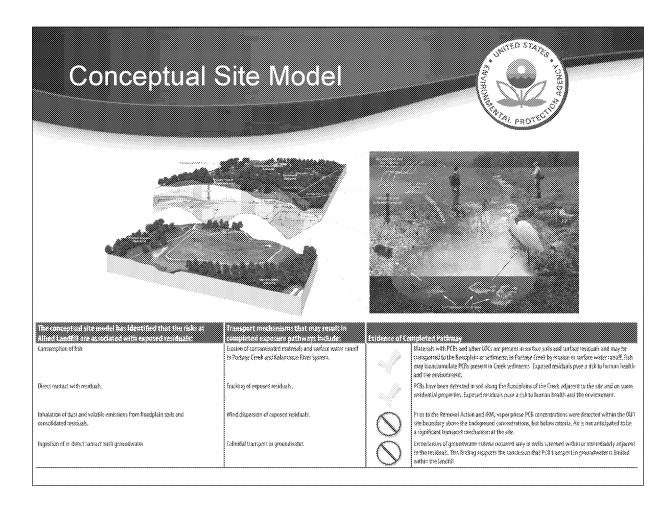


Flow goes to Portage Creek

Distribution of PCBs in soil PCBs frozen in waste.

Immobile.

If PCBs were mobile within the waste, we would see gradients Further evidence that PCBs are not migrating to groundwater



The site risks are:

Migration of PCBs via erosion to Portage which could lead to fish uptake and then to anglers Direct contact to and ingestion of exposed residuals

The cleanup alternatives need to prevent direct contact, prevent erosion

Remedial Action Objectives



RAOs are goals for protecting human health and the environment.

- RAO 1 Mitigate the potential for human and ecological exposure to materials at OU1 containing COC concentrations that exceed applicable riskbased cleanup criteria.
- RAO 2 Mitigate the potential for COC-containing materials to migrate, by erosion or surface water runoff, into Portage Creek or onto adjacent properties.
- RAO 3 Prevent contaminated waste material at the

Groundwater no
Surface water via erosion yes.

Prevent direct contact
Prevent erosion and migration

NCP Threshold Criteria



In evaluating the cleanup alternatives at all Superfund sites, EPA uses a specific set of nine criteria (called the NCP Criteria) that ask the following questions about each alternative:

Threshold Criteria – must be met for an alternative to be eligible.

- 1. Overall protection of human health and the environment. Is it protective? How are risks eliminated, reduced, or controlled?
- 2. **Compliance with ARARs.** Does it meet environmental laws or provide grounds for a waiver?

All of our alternatives in the FS meet these requirements. They are all protective They all legal

NCP Balancing Criteria



Balancing Chiena – determines relative strengths and weaknesses among the criteria that meet threshold.

- 3. **Long-term effectiveness and permanence.** Does it provide reliable protection over time?
- 4. Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment. Does it use a treatment technology? This is preferred, if possible.
- 5. **Short-term effectiveness.** Will the remedy be implemented fast enough to address short-term risks, and will there be adverse effects (human health or environmental) during construction/ implementation?
- 6. **Implementability.** How difficult will it be to implement (e.g. availability of materials or coordination of Federal, State, and local agencies)?
- 7. **Cost effectiveness.** What are the estimated capital and operation and maintenance costs in comparison to other, equally-protective alternatives?

We looked at treatment.

PCBs already immobilized in the waste, off-site incineration – added cost without added protectiveness

Cost – EPA's position set out in the Federal Register is that potential tax earnings or property value cannot not be considered as a part of the cost evaluation criteria

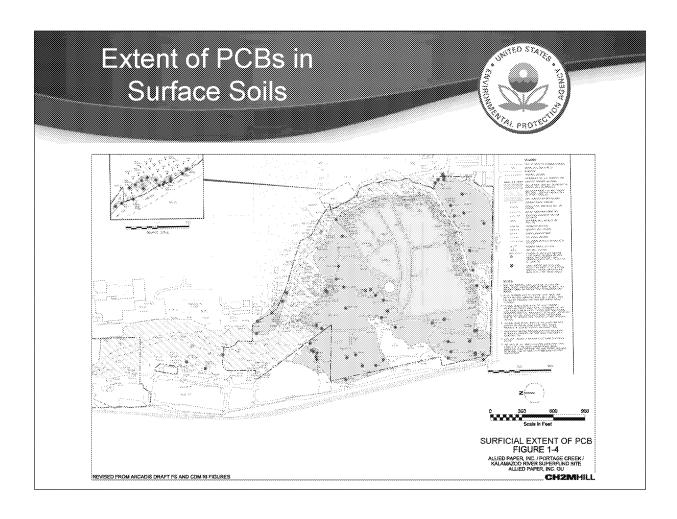
That said, EPA believes that there should be productive reuse of superfund sites whenever possible. EPA seeks to facilitate it. We have made some efforts here, seen in those redevelopment posters. EPA is committed to facilitating additional reuse planning.

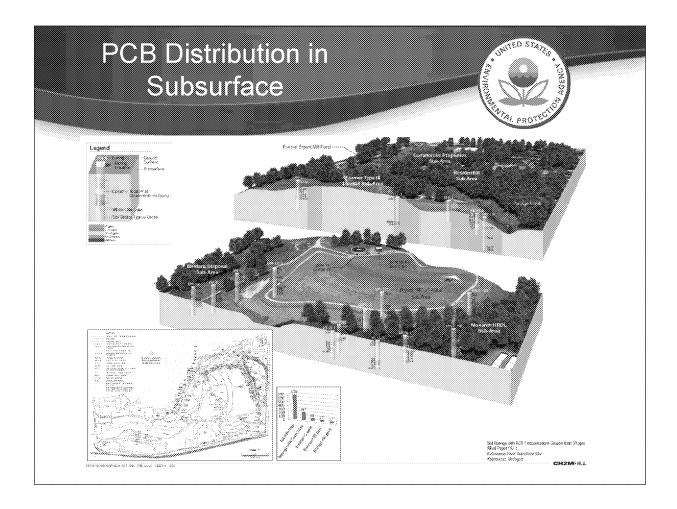
NCP Modifying Criteria



Modifying Criteria – implemented once all public comments are evaluated. They may prompt modifications to the preferred alternative to achieve the end result of a preferred alternative for cleanup in which EPA and the community can be confident.

- 8. **State acceptance.** Does the State agree with, oppose, or have no comment on it?
- 9. **Community acceptance.** Does the community support, have reservations about, or oppose it?





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